JAMES M. RACER,
Editor and Publisher.

*Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.*

# THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly
Devoted to the Interests of
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. IV. A Family Paper BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903. Fifty cents a year. NO 31

## IDEAS.

Let us combine and form a trust in the Lord.—Jerome K. Jerome.

To ease another's heartache is to forget one's own.—A. Lincoln.

Don't let the Sunday-school die in the winter when it is most needed.

A pound of "push" with an ounce of talent will do greater things than a pound of talent with an ounce of "push."

## TAKE NOTICE.

Members of the Silver Creek church are notified that the regular church meeting will occur Jan. 30 at the usual time instead of Feb. 7. All members are urged to be present if possible. R. R. Noel, Pastor.

There will be no College lecture next Monday in order to give every student an opportunity to attend the band concert at the Tabernacle on Tuesday night. The band will be assisted by Miss Gamble, soprano, and Miss Larry, violinist.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The railroads now being built and projected in South Africa will open up the rich coalfield areas, which will play an important part in the world's supply of coal.

Owing to the failure of the crops and scarcity of fish, Sweden is experiencing a food famine. Thirty thousand people are affected, and hundreds are literally starving. It will require over six million dollars to relieve these suffering thousands.

Judge Taft will continue as civil governor of the Philippines. The president offered Judge Taft an appointment as a justice of the United States supreme court, but owing to the earnest request of many prominent Philippinos as well as to reluctance on the part of Judge Taft to leave the Islands he will be allowed to remain.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

A small volcano inactive eruption has been discovered in Utah.

John D. Rockefeller has made the princely gift of $100,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The steamship St. Louis reached her pier at New York Saturday six days overdue. Her delay was caused by leaking boilers.

Gov. Nash issued a proclamation Thursday calling on the people of Ohio to observe January 29 with exercises in all schools, colleges and universities commemorative of the sixtieth anniversary of McKinley's birthday.

A bill passed both Houses of Congress this week which puts anthracite coal on the free list and suspends the duty on all kinds of coal for a period of one year. The bill was promptly signed by the president and became a law.

The library building at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, for which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave the money, has been completed, built mostly by students of the school. Mr. Carnegie is expected to visit Tuskegee in February or March.

Reed Smoot, a native of Kentucky, and an apostle in the Mormon church, has been nominated for United States senator by the Republicans, of Utah. This is practically equal to an election, but it is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to take his seat in the Senate.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Owensboro will within the next few weeks begin the erection of no less than eight fine buildings, costing from $10,000 to $35,000.

Kentucky will have 10,000 square feet of space at the St. Louis World's fair, 1904, in which to exhibit her varied farm and garden products.

The State fair, which will be held September 21 to 26, has been secured by Owensboro. Other competing cities were Louisville and Lexington.

Paris has accepted the conditions upon which Andrew Carnegie gives $12,000 for the erection of a public library, and work will begin promptly.

The Union Coal company, which has options on a mountain of rich coal veins in Webster county, is organizing at Sturgis to exploit that great coal field.

The President has appointed Dr. George W. Griffiths, of Louisville, a member of the commission to test the fineness of the coins in reserve at the various mints.

## JULIAN RALPH

**End Came to Noted Author and War Correspondent at New York.**

New York, Jan. 20.—Julian Ralph, author and correspondent, died tonight at his residence here. Dr. Calvin S. May, who attended Mr. Ralph, gave the cause of death as dropsy, complicated with ulcer of the stomach and enlargement of the liver.

Mr. Ralph was stricken with a hemorrhage while he was acting as correspondent with the British army during the Boer war. A second hemorrhage occurred at St. Louis immediately after he had received his appointment as Eastern representative at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Ralph was born in New York on May 27, 1853, and served on the staffs of several of the New York papers. He became attached to the London Daily Mail in 1899. He leaves a widow and five children.—*Courier-Journal.*

Julian Ralph was a warm friend of Berea College. Those connected with the College as students and teachers and the public in general remember with pleasure his visit to Berea at the time of laying the cornerstone of the Mens Industrial building. His addresses at that time were full of kindly feeling and encouragement.

## UNION REVIVAL SERVICES AT THE TABERNACLE.

The College and Union church will unite in a series of revival services, beginning Feb. 4, in which Dr. Burgess will be assisted by Rev. Howard W. Pope, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Pope is just completing a series of successful meetings at the First Baptist church of Bowling Green. He is secretary of the celebrated "Northfield Extension Movement," is one of the lecturers of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, and one of the regular platform speakers of the Northfield Summer conferences. He is also a pastor of wide experience, a man of deep spiritual insight, and of sweet Christian spirit.

☞ If you hear him he will teach you the deep things of God.

## A GOOD CITIZEN GONE.

Sunday night, the 18th inst., Mr. Lewis C. Gabbard crossed the beyond. His departure was no surprise, as he had been battling with consumption for several years. During a residence of more than twenty years in Berea, or the immediate vicinity, his influence had been felt for the right on all questions pertaining to temperance, good order and the well-being of the community. He was well informed on public matters, was deeply interested in national affairs, and was pre-eminently a man of convictions. Quiet and unassuming in manner, he was true to his friends and delighted in the associations clustering around his own fireside.

He was a member of the Church of Christ (Union), and but a short time before his death there was a delightful service held at his home to enable him to partake of the Lord's Supper with a number belonging to the church. He showed deep faith and faced the king of terrors with a sublime composure.

Mr. Gabbard was sixty-one years of age. He was born in Estill Co., from which he enlisted in the 8th Ky. regiment, at the beginning of the war. He was assigned to the 4th Ky. after re-enlistment, and served faithfully till the conclusion of peace. For several years he had been a member of Capt. James West Post, G. A. R., of which he has been a commander. He was a most faithful and beloved member. His influence had much to do with the Post taking the position, so unusual in the South, of admitting worthy colored veterans on the same terms as whites.

Funeral exercises were held on Monday afternoon, at the family residence on Center Street. Dr. Burgess gave an earnest and effective discourse, followed by feeling remarks from Comrades L. V. Dodge, L. C. Duncan, and Horace Yates. The remains were conveyed to the Berea cemetery, and were consigned to rest by the members of the G. A. R. Post, with simple ceremonies. The bereaved wife, three sons and two daughters are all living in Berea, and will have the general sympathy of our people.

A Comrade.

## BAND CONCERT.

Tuesday night, Jan. 27, at the Tabernacle.

**PROGRAM.**

**Part I.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jolly Student — Band | Zeckel |
| Vocal Solo, "To Seville" — Miss Gamble | Dessauer |
| Violin Solo — Miss Larry | Selected |
| Reading — Miss McKee | Selected |
| Cornet Duet, "Nip and Tuck" — Simpson and Caldwell | Vikomer |
| Piano Solo — Miss Ruddock | Selected |
| Brass Quartet "Old Kentucky Home" — Simpson, Caldwell, Tosh, Keener | |

**Part II.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lazarre Waltzes — Band | Black |
| Whistling Solo — Mrs. Hinman | Selected |
| 'Cello Solo — Miss Larry | Selected |
| Piano Duet — Misses Caldwell and Pilcher | Selected |
| Vocal Solo, "Swallows" — Miss Gamble | Cowen |
| Creole Bells — Band | Lampe |

## FUN AND FACTS.

**Point of View.**

Old Gentlemen—Do you think this horse will be safe?

Liveryman—Why, I do not know, sir. You look honest enough.—Lippincott's.

**One Bucketful.**

One bucket of coal will run a Moore's airtight heater twenty-four hours. Sold by D. B. Shackelford, Richmond, Ky.

**How True!**

"Say, Jinks, where is that fine gold watch you used to sport? I see now that you're wearing a plain affair in a nickel plated case."

"Well, you know, 'circumstances alter cases.'"—Baltimore American.

**For Sale.**

House and lot on Depot street, Berea. Four rooms; good well. Call on or write T. A. Robinson, Richmond, Ky.

**To Improve the Horse.**

If some owueis of horses would spend more for feed and less for whips, they would have more spirited animals.—Atchinson *Globe.*

**Rare Opportunity.**

D. B. Shackelford, Richmond, is now selling airtight heaters at cost to reduce stock.

**Her View.**

A little three-year-old miss while her mother was trying to get her to sleep became interested in a peculiar noise and asked what it was.

"A cricket, dear" replied her mother.

"Well," remarked the little lady, "he ought to get himself oiled."—Chicago *News.*

**Ducks and Geese.**

100 car-loads ducks and geese wanted. Highest market price paid. Will also buy pigeons. J. H. Neff, opposite Joe's, Richmond.

## REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlids, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:-

Coverlids, $4 to $6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, $3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlids must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlids or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hettie W. Graham,
Berea, Ky.

WHERE ARE THE EYES that are perfect in structure and function?

Not one pair in a thousand are free from defects of some kind. Some are so slight that the wearing of glasses is not necessary. In other cases the temporary use of

EYEGLASSES OR SPECTACLES

will correct defects. A test will decide what must be done. It is made here free of cost.

We carry a large assortment of eyeglasses and spectacles and can fit simple cases immediately.

**T. A. Robinson,**
Optician and Jeweler
Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

**Hair Splits**

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

**MONUMENTS.**

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Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

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RICHMOND, Ky.
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Office Days.—Wednesday to end of the week.

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SHOES, HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

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**CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, FURNISHINGS.**

Everything that Men and Boys Wear.
Your patronage invited.

Covington and Banks Richmond, Kentucky.
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

**GREAT BARGAIN SALE.**

Of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Union Suits—TO REDUCE STOCK

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Union Suits | 45 cents, worth 75 cents |
| Misses Union Suits | 25 cents, worth 40 cents |
| Children's Union Suits | 23 cents, worth 35 cents |

For a limited time only.

Bicknell & Early, Berea, Ky.

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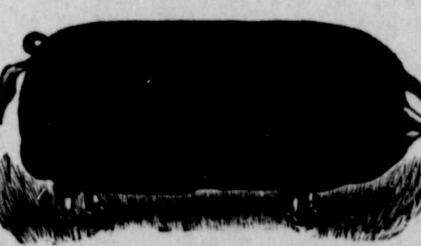
Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Floor will be hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,
Whites Station, Ky.

**THEODORE, JR.**



REGISTERED NO. 14223

I will stand my registered
Duroc Jersey Boar
at my home in Berea, Ky., for the spring season of 1903 at 50 cents, payable at time of service.

This boar is a very fine hog; gave entire satisfaction during the past season, and is endorsed by some of the best breeders in the county, and has served in the herd of J. W. Herndon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. J. M. EARLY

Telephone to No. 58, or call when in Richmond at
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GROCERY AND RESTAURANT.
Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.
Sole agent for Banner Cream Bread.
OPPOSITE BURDETTE'S MILL.

**If It's From Joplin's It's Good**

A full line of FURNITURE always on hand.
We invite our Berea friends to make themselves at home at JOPLIN'S when in Richmond.

CARPETS and MATTINGS. UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY

Day Phone, 73.
Night Phone, 47, 66. JO. S. JOPLIN, Richmond, Ky.

## CLOTHES OF MEN AND WOMEN

**Sterner Sex the Best Judge of Feminine Attire.**

It is often said that women dress to please each other, but men dress to please themselves. On this point a writer in the Lady's Pictorial says:

"Now and then one sees a woman whose clothes are absolutely characteristic of her and bear the impress of having been carefully thought out by their wearer. These are those who never wear garments fashioned like others, but the majority of women do not desire nor, indeed, would it become them to be individualistic in their attire. They like to be 'in the fashion.' And the question is, Are they or are men best suited to making what is understood by la mode?

"On the whole, one inclines to the opinion that men are really the best judges of what best suits the female form divine, and, on the other hand, it would seem as if woman's taste in men's clothing is far more reliable than man's. She is quick to detect a mistake in the choice of a tie, to note the angle of a hat, the set of a coat, the pattern of a tweed, the shape of a collar, and she never falls into the error of urging her men folk to adopt any atrocious things merely because they are described as 'very fashionable.'

"The man whom a woman considers well dressed is well fitted, absolutely well groomed and quite unobtrusive alike in the matter of hats, waistcoats, ties or patterns, and this looks as if each sex were meant to select the other's clothes. Women are ready enough to admit men's good taste and cleverness in this direction, but the other sex disclaims with horror the ability of their womankind to exercise any judgment with regard to their wardrobes, despite the fact that an unfavorable feminine opinion of anything they are wearing means its instant disuse. Perhaps if men and women alike more freely expressed themselves in fashion journals from time to time about each other's clothes it would be better for both."

### A Venomous Bird.

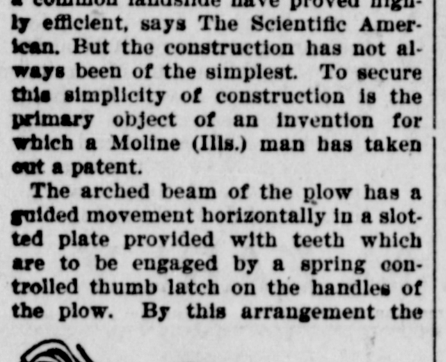
But one species of venomous bird is known to the student of ornithological oddities, the rpir n'doob, or "bird of death," a feathered paradox of New Guinea. It is not a large or formidable looking creature, as one would naturally expect, being scarcely as large as a common pigeon, but longer and of a more slender build. It is of a gray, glossy color, without any special markings except the tail, which ends with a blood red tip. The bird is comparatively helpless, being able to fly but a few feet, and can be caught without difficulty. However, it is unnecessary to say that its poisonous bite causes the native Papuans to let it severely alone. Persons bitten by the creature are seized by maddening pains, which rapidly extend to every part of the body. Loss of sight, convulsions and lockjaw are the other symptoms which follow in rapid succession. The natives say that there is not a case on record of a survival of the bite, there being no antidote, death always ensuing within the short space of two hours.

## NEW DOUBLE SHARE PLOW.

**Invention of an Illinois Man Which Should Help the Farmer.**

Plows provided with two shares and moldboards located at opposite sides of the beam and with mechanism for bringing either share and its moldboard into operative connection with a common landslide have proved highly efficient, says The Scientific American. But the construction has not always been of the simplest. To secure this simplicity of construction is the primary object of an invention for which a Moline (Ills.) man has taken out a patent.

The arched beam of the plow has a guided movement horizontally in a slotted plate provided with teeth which are to be engaged by a spring controlled thumb latch on the handles of the plow. By this arrangement the



AN IMPROVED DOUBLE SHARE PLOW.

beam can be swung from side to side on the plate and locked in place by the thumb latch. Friction rollers both facilitate and guide the movement of the beam.

The beam can be directed at its forward end to the right or to the left without interfering with the position of the supports for the beam and the position of the moldboards and shares. By moving a lever to the right or to the left either one or the other of the combined moldboards and shares can be brought to the ground. When one moldboard and share are in working position, the other moldboard and share will be held out of the ground. The arch of the beam permits the use of a large moldboard.

The characteristic features of the invention are the ease and rapidity of operation and the convenient reach of the lever.

## ZOLA'S DEATH BEMOANED.

**Temperance Cause Has Lost a Powerful Advocate.**

The Scottish Reformer, Glasgow, declares that the death of Zola was a distinct loss to the cause of temperance. Why this is so is outlined. The wonderfully dramatic work "L'Assommoir" is noted. The Reformer says:

In "L'Assommoir" he has given us perhaps the most powerful protest against the drink traffic, a warning uttered in unmistakable language from which not only the French, but other nations, would do well to profit. The appearance of "L'Assommoir" created a sensation as great as that caused by "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Zola dissects the lower stratum of modern society, revealing its rottenness and degradation. The work is a fearful drama representing the struggles of the human soul with alcohol. Gervaise and Coupeau struggled with the demon intemperance, but the contest was unequal and proved fatal to both. Though they stood their ground firmly for awhile, the temptations thrown around them proved too strong, their strength finally gave way, they were overcome, and the drama ends finally in a tragedy.

"L'Assommoir" is a realistic representation of the havoc wrought by alcoholism among the poorer classes of our large cities. It is a scathing condemnation of the modern drink shop, which the author describes as a veritable "man killer" (assommoir) and a fearful warning for every tippler.

By presenting a faithful portrait of the degradation of the lower classes in our overcrowded cities and of their tendencies to drunkenness and other vices, Zola has rendered conspicuous service to the cause of social reform. The leading representative of modern realism in literature, his tragic death will be deeply mourned by all who are seeking the removal of the drink curse and the social betterment of the people.

## TESTIMONY BY TALMAGE.

**Powerful Temperance Sermon of Noted Divine's Son.**

There was no uncertain sound in a recent sermon on "Deadly Intoxicants" preached by the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, D. D. His strong utterances remind one of his distinguished father's fearless spirit. Said he:

"The serpents of intoxication have increased so rapidly that they are now innumerable. We hear their hiss in almost every legislative hall. We see their eyes gleaming out of almost every palace. We find them lying under the orange blossoms of the marriage altar, as well as in the detention hospitals for patients who have their rooms filled with the coiling serpents of delirium tremens. We find many of our statesmen paralyzed by the glance of this adder's eyes, as a poor, little, frightened sparrow might tremble and crouch until she falls into the open mouth of the blacksnake which has charmed her. We find that even a few of the ministers who fill the pulpits of the gospel of Jesus Christ are terrorized by the sight of the serpent of intoxication because the rich brewer may be the president of the board of trustees or the wealthy distiller's family may be the largest contributor to the financial support of the church.

"The curse of sinful intoxicants is universal; therefore all Christian people—and that includes you and me—should band themselves together for its extinction. We should deal with the serpent of strong drink in the same way the travelers over the western prairies deal with the rattlesnakes. There it is a universally obeyed law that every man shall kill every rattlesnake he may see. It ought also to be a universally obeyed Christian law that every Christian should strike at the hideous head of the Satanic adder of intoxication whenever it reveals itself or lifts its fatal poisonous fangs to strike."

## THE SALOON INDICTED.

**Seathing Arraignment by Michigan Christian Advocate.**

There is no braver enemy of the saloon in America than the Michigan Christian Advocate. In the course of an extremely pointed consideration of the liquor problem the Advocate speaks as follows:

"John Wesley said that the liquor traffic in his day was driving men to hell like sheep. Were he living now he could say that the saloon is driving hell into men like fury.

"It is the one school of violence and crime that never takes a vacation or recess and never limits the depth of degradation to which it plunges its graduates.

"In Michigan there are about 8,000 saloons, breweries, dancing halls and other places where grog is sold. In the United States there are perhaps 250,000 such places.

"Within a few years the American saloon has directly murdered or assaulted ten or twelve ministers of the gospel, a dozen editors or reporters, several officers of the law, an unnumbered list of private citizens, and it has burned or blown up by dynamite a large number of churches, public buildings and private residences.

"Yet saloon keepers express wonder why we do not let the saloon alone! How can we let alone such a breeder of violence, such a refuge for criminals, such a corrupter of youth, such a manipulator of low politics, such a deterrent to social progress, such a hindrance to the church, such a despoiler of manhood, such a brutal foe to womanhood, such an enemy to righteousness and such a headquarters for all that is hurtful and detestable in moral and private life?

"How can we let alone the arch foe of all that is most dear to us?"

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

**Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.**

The grandest opportunities of Christian service demand the complete and voluntary surrender of our whole lives to Jesus Christ.—Rev. Dr. Frank De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago.

**The Spirit of Forgiveness.**

The nearer our lives approach to Christ the nearer we come to perfection. Jesus Christ both by precept and example endeavored to instill in us the spirit of forgiveness.—Rev. A. C. Dixon, Baptist, Boston.

**The Deepest Reality.**

It is a matter of the greatest importance that every one should begin a Christian life, but a matter of serious concern that it should begin in the deepest reality.—Rev. Dr. William J. Holtzclaw, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

**Opportunities of Life.**

The devil would steal away your life's opportunities as a Christian by simply having you put off becoming a Christian just now. He is stealing away your life—yourself he is stealing away.—Rev. N. H. Lee, Methodist, Denver.

**Most Pernicious Influence.**

A bad man can do an immense amount of harm by simply doing bad things. A bad man, with bad motives, doing what seems to be good, is the most pernicious and degrading influence that I know of.—Rev. R. L. Paddock, Episcopalian, New York.

**The Value of Character.**

Nothing is more highly valuable, since God is righteous, than character in his creature. And the wondrous development of our late president's hold upon us is not to be explained in any other way. The riddle of this life is not hard to read. He saw that badness was weakness and goodness was strength.—Rev. Dr. Cadman, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

**Need of Our Time.**

The need of our time is independent co-operation in our church work as illustrated by the Christian Endeavor movement, the interdenominationalism of which movement says, "Let sects live, but let sectarianism die." Let us have a healthy criticism, but above all else let us have an enthusiastic consecration which will cement in spirit the whole church.—Rev. C. J. Hall, Denver.

**Right to Possessions.**

The use and not the amount of our possessions is the important thing. It is by using what we have that we earn a right to have more, and it all should be employed to gain that wealth of character which is the end for which all that we have is given. In love, in unselfishness, in sympathy, in charity, in tolerance, in these things should the soul of man grow rich by putting into use the ability and time and advantages which have come to him by inheritance or by effort.—Rev. Percy Olton, Episcopalian, Brooklyn.

**The Breadth of Religion.**

Religion means more than a hobby. It is not a social reform alone, and yet it includes all reforms. Neither a prohibitionist nor an equal suffragist nor a preacher of this or that single idea comes up to the great broad freedom and sweep of the wide truth the Master announces. The quibbles and nonessentials, the frills, furbelows and phylacteries are relegated to their proper place in the presence of the greater truths of God. If one love God as the Master bids, he can grasp every hand offered in the same love. Heresies disappear and old discussions vanish before this wondrous power of religion that is broad enough to take in the whole man.—Rev. Dr. Charles W. Byrd, Methodist, Chicago.

**The Question of Ownership.**

There is not a word more difficult to define than the word "ownership." We own a thing only up to that point where it appears that some one else owns it more than we do—that is to say, has a larger claim upon it than we have. * * * About human ownership there is something very indeterminate, something slightly visionary. It denotes something relative, not something absolute. * * * God owns, and owns absolutely; no one else does. All ownership but God's ownership is an attempt to translate a divine prerogative on to human ground and to work it simply so far as it is workable. Any human ownership is eternally invalid if maintained in disregard of the authority, law and holy will of him who owns absolutely.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York.

**Spirit of the Gospel.**

The New Testament in its presentation of the teaching of Christ is characterized by nothing so clearly and absolutely as those qualities which we in our day call the scientific spirit. Tolerance, readiness to give full value to actual truth, steadiness to the verifiable and the real, adaptation to increasing knowledge and, most of all, completeness of understanding of man everywhere are the visible elements of the method of Jesus Christ. There is today no saner or more scientific or human interpretation of life and conduct than that of Jesus, and yet it is centuries old. There is no finer insight into the moods of the heart than that which flows from the mind of Christ, and yet it was old before psychology was dreamed of. There is no theory of social life that is more inclusive or just than that of Jesus, and yet it was formulated before there was in any proper sense a social consciousness. The spirit of Christ's teaching is in the fullest sense the scientific spirit. But, in contrast with much that is called the scientific attitude, it keeps to its serene interpretation of those basal elements of human life and character which are not subject to variation, but are always expressive of the life problems of the world.—Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle, Congregationalist, Chicago.

## THE HOME.

### SOME BEREA COOKING CLASS RECIPES.

Would some of the little girls who cannot go to school this winter like to pretend they are away off in Berea College a little while? If so, they may get on mother's big kitchen apron, make up a good fire in the cooking stove, and try some of the dishes which the forty-two girls in Miss Almy's cooking class have made and pronounced good.

If it is a cold day, suppose you try the potato soup first. You must remember that in all these recipes T means a *teaspoonful* and tb a *tablespoonful*.

**Potato Soup.**

MATERIALS: 3 potatoes; 1 quart of milk; 2 slices onion; 3 tb butter; 2 tb flour; 1½ T salt; ⅛ T pepper; a very small piece of red pepper.

DIRECTIONS: Cook the potatoes in boiling salted water; when soft mash very fine, or rub through a strainer. Scald the milk with the onion, remove the onion and add the milk slowly to the potatoes. Melt the butter and add to it the salt, pepper and flour; mix well and stir into the boiling soup. Cook one minute and strain, or if not convenient to strain, serve it without.

Here is a nice way to use up some leftover cabbage.

**Escalloped Cabbage.**

MATERIALS: ½ a boiled cabbage; salt; pepper; 2 tb flour; 2 tb butter; 1 cup milk; ½ cup bread crumbs.

DIRECTIONS: Cut the cabbage in pieces; put in a buttered baking dish or pan and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add one cup of white sauce and mix well with the cabbage, cover with ½ cup of bread crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown.

*White Sauce.*—Melt the butter, add the flour, salt and pepper, and stir to a paste. Add the milk, ⅓ at a time, and cook until smooth and glossy.

If your hens are laying, here is something nice for your Sunday dinner.

**Baked Custard.**

MATERIALS: 6 to 8 egg yolks, or 4 to 6 entire eggs; 1 quart of milk; 2 tb sugar to each yolk; nutmeg or vanilla.

DIRECTIONS: Beat the eggs thoroughly; add the sugar and beat; add the milk and lastly the flavoring. Pour into a baking dish or pan, put the dish into a pan of cold water and set in the oven. The oven must not be hot enough to boil the water The custard is done when a knife drawn through it comes out clean.

I would be glad to have any little girl who tries one of these recipes write and tell me how she succeeds.

JENNIE LESTER HILL.


The crowned heads of every nation.
The rich men, poor men and misers
All join in paying tribnte to
DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

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S. E. Welch, Jr., Local Agent.


## THE SCHOOL.

### A LETTER TO PARENTS.

**NO. V.**

**Take Your Children into Partnership.**

The Great Teacher said: "Lay up your treasures in heaven, that your heart may be there also." It is a profound truth that we are interested in whatever we have invested time, care or money.

Hence if we would have our children interested in home we must give them an opportunity to invest something in it.

But the chief interest in an investment lies in the contemplation of what we shall get out of it. This being true we should not deprive the children of such privilege.

Let them have a corner of the garden in which to raise something that will be exclusively theirs, flowers, small fruits, melons and the like.

A wise suggestion as to how to dispose of these products will be helpful. If the child has flowers, suggest that a nosegay be placed upon the dinner table, or presented to a sick friend, or carried to grace the desk at Sunday-school.

If the strawberry bed is a success, part may be bought by the family, or sold at the store, but part should be devoted to a festival given to the neighboring lads and lasses. Valuable social courtesy can in this way be taught.

For small children small shares are best. As they grow older let them have more, their advancement depending upon the care they take of what is entrusted to them. If a boy on the farm is required to look after the pigs, sheep, or other stock, a tenfold interest in their care and development will be engendered if he has an actual share in them. If he is given a pig, lamb, calf or colt, and profit accrues, the boy will be perfectly willing to supply his own needs in the way of clothing and books from his sales. It is wise to let him do this. He has learned the value of a dollar by earning it, now he should learn how to derive the most benefit from it in spending it.

He should be allowed his own judgment pretty largely in his purchasing, even though he should lose by it. The experience will make him wiser.

Children who are thus given an opportunity to share in the things they help to produce think more of their parents, work more willingly and are far less likely to get into mischeif through bad companions.

J. W. DINSMORE.


**The Citizen**

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR


## THE FARM.

### PROBLEMS IN BARN BUILDING.

A short time ago my barns were destroyed by fire, and another season I shall have to build new. Through your valued paper, I think I can get ideas from different sections of the country. I want but one barn, and that large enough to stable 60 to 75 head of cattle besides other stock, and to hold fodder enough to feed same. Our farm contains about 200 acres, nearly all tillable. I would like suggestions as to the best kind of stable floors, cow ties, and whether best to have the cows' heads or tails together. H. B. S.

Chateaugay, N. Y.

It is very hard indeed to draw plans without some knowledge of the location and desire of the builder. If an elevation is at hand no doubt a two-story barn will be most economical. This barn has convenience, two stories and also architectural appearance, which ought not to be disregarded so long as it does not interfere with convenience. A single-story barn has but one objection; increased roofing in proportion to the space inclosed. But for convenience and quick work in caring for stock at a minimum cost of labor this style will usually win. We have both in use, and use none other than cement floors. The only objection is easily removed by putting on a rough finish instead of the smooth glassy finish so often given when the trowel is brought into free use. Bedding firmly adheres, and the animal does not feel the cold floor. It is also durable, and once built neither use or fire will destroy it. There are numerous cow ties used and upon the market. While I do not feel like giving advice where notions are so widely varying as they are upon cow fasteners, I do believe that no more economical, convenient and ever ready fastener is upon the market than the swing stanchion hung with chains; side pieces small, so that they would not interfere with the animal turning her neck and having every freedom of a tie. We have cows standing heads together and towards the wall. It is perhaps more convenient in feeding to have heads together, but this very small gain is more than overcome by the ease of handling the manure from both gutters at one haul, and less width required for two rows of cows; 34 to 36 feet will suffice, while 40 to 42 feet will not be too much for the heads together. We must remember that for warmth and perfect ventilation a cow must not have to exceed 500 cubic feet air space. We must therefore arrange for a minimum stable for a given amount of stock. Thousands of dollars have been worse than wasted in building overgrown stables. Let us now come to a rational understanding of this question, and understand that pure air comes from a constant change in a small room rather than infrequent change in a large room. No doubt the best side wall is matched boards, both inside and outside of the studding, thus preventing quick condensation upon the side walls.—H. E. COOK, in the *Rural New-Yorker.*


**R·I·P·A·N·S**

Owing to close confinement in business I suffered from a bad touch of indigestion, so much so as to cause me intense pain. My tongue was coated; had severe pains around my eyes and felt miserable. Through the persuasion of a friend I tried Ripans Tabules, and after taking them for two days I obtained some relief. I kept on taking them and can safely say they have cured me.

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WILL C. GAMBLE, - - Berea, Madison County, Ky.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

**LESSON IV, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 25.**

**Text of the Lesson, I Thess. v, 14-28. Memory Verses, 16-18—Golden Text, I Thess. v, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.**

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14, 15. Ever follow that which is good, both among yourselves and to all men.

These words seem to include all the exhortations of these two verses concerning the unruly, the feeble minded, the weak and the being patient to all. All are summarized in verse 10, where we are taught that under all circumstances we should "live together with Him." In chapter iv, 17, we have set before us the beautiful prospect of being "ever with the Lord" in our glorified bodies, but while we sojourn in these mortal bodies He is ever with us (Matt. xxviii, 20) and should be to us the greatest reality in all our daily life.

16-18. Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.

See these precepts reiterated in Phil. iv, 4-7; Eph. v, 20. The law taught Israel to rejoice before the Lord their God and to rejoice in their feasts (Deut. xvi, 11-15). The psalter said, "Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing" (Ps. c, 2), and taught that "God is our exceeding joy" (Ps. xliii, 4). The prophets taught to rejoice in the Lord and joy in God and pointed onward to a time of everlasting joy and gladness when sorrow and sighing shall flee away (Hab. iii, 18; Isa. xxxv, 10). If before the great redemption was finished people could be thus joyful, how much more now that Jesus the crucified has risen from the dead and by His presence at the right hand of God makes all things sure to His redeemed! How to pray without ceasing is illustrated by the servant who associated prayer with every act in her life—in her washing, dressing, cooking, etc., thinking of His blood, His righteousness, Himself, the Living Bread. Always thankful and living in His will is illustrated by one of Mrs. Bottome's stories of a waiter who, accidentally jostling another, received some hot water on him and pleasantly said to the one carrying the water, "Never mind; it is all in the will."

19, 20. Quench not the Spirit. Despise not prophesyings.

While unbelievers resist the Spirit believers may grieve or quench the Spirit (Acts vii, 51; Eph. iv, 30). By any sin or unbelief we grieve the Spirit. By refusing to listen to Him or by refusing to utter that which He gives us to say we quench the Spirit. He has spoken in prophecy as well as in other portions of Scripture, but many Christians turn away from prophecy altogether, giving no heed to Rev. xix, 10; II Pet. i, 19; Rom. xv, 4; II Tim. iii, 16, 17.

21, 22. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. Abstain from all appearance of evil.

The only way to prove all things is by the whole word of God. Consider all that the Spirit has written upon any and every subject, believing every word and remembering Ps. cxix, 89, "Forever, O Lord, Thy word is settled in heaven." In these days of many doctrines, of Christian Science (so called), theosophy, spiritualism and the much false teaching from supposed orthodox pulpits it is indeed a time to prove all things and try the spirits whether they are of God (I John iv, 1). Test every doctrine by the incarnation, the atonement, the resurrection and the return of Christ and hold fast the faithful word (Tit. i, 9).

23, 24. And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly. * * * Faithful is He that calleth you, who also will do it.

How beautiful is this name of our Father in heaven, "The God of Peace." See also Rom. xv, 33; xvi, 20; Heb xiii, 20; II Thess. iii, 16. The experience here described seems impossible, and it is indeed to sinful men, for all that God asks of us is impossible to us. He demands righteousness and absolute perfection, and we have neither, nor can we obtain them by any works of ours, but He provides all fully and freely in Christ. He has called us to a partnership in which He provides everything, and He asks us to accept freely and just let Him be the doer of it all (I Cor. i, 9; x, 13). The R. V. teaches that it is at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ that spirit, soul and body are to be blameless, not before that event, for we cannot have our immortal bodies till Jesus comes as taught in chapter iv, 16, 17. In Christ, as the Father sees us in Him, we are even now washed, sanctified, justified and perfected forever (I Cor. vi, 11; Heb. x, 10, 14), but we wait till the resurrection of the just for the full realization of it.

25-27. Brethren, pray for us.

Paul loved to be prayed for. So well may we. He knew that the Lord Jesus was ever praying for him, yet he also knew that it is the will of God that we pray for each other. See Rom. xv, 30; II Cor. i, 11; Eph. vi, 18, 19; Col. iv, 3; II Thess. iii, 1; Heb. xiii, 18. The more we pray the more we are like the risen ascended Christ, who ever prayeth. Let me suggest three most important prayers which all Christians would do well to pray continually—Matt. ix, 38; Isa. lxii, 6, 7; Rev. xxii, 3.

28. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen!

We greatly need to understand grace, for by it we are saved, in it we stand, and the fullness of it we shall see when Jesus comes (Eph. ii, 8, 9; Rom. iii, 24; v, 1, 2; I Pet. i, 13). Perhaps it is nowhere more fully set forth than in II Cor. viii, 9, and its application to us in II Cor. ix, 8. See also John i, 14, 17; I Tim. i, 14. Note how it begins and ends nearly all the epistles and let us ever rejoice in His word to Paul, "My grace is sufficient for thee" (II Cor. xii, 9).

**Unconscious From Croup.**

During a sudden and terrible attack of croup our little girl was unconscious from strangulation, says A. L. Spafford, postmaster, Chester, Mich., and a dose of One Minute Cough Cure was administered and repeated often. It reduced the swelling and inflammation, cut the mucus and shortly the child was resting easy and speedily recovered. It cures Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe, and all Throat and Lung troubles. One Minute Cough Cure lingers in the throat and chest and enables the lungs to contribute pure, health-giving oxygen to the blood. For sale by East End Drug Co.

# CHICKAMAUGA.

**By Captain F. A. MITCHEL.**

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The corporal mounted his horse and was soon jogging along at a snail's pace toward Colonel Maynard's headquarters. There he was directed to where the court was sitting.

"Corporal Ratigan, you're late," said the president sternly.

The corporal saluted, but said nothing. He was directed to wait till some preliminaries had been disposed of, and he took position in a corner. It needed all the strength of which he was possessed to maintain himself on his legs, and he tried to keep his eyes from looking about the courtroom. He feared that if they rested on the prisoner, even for a moment, he would sink down on the floor, a heap of blue uniform and boots. Nevertheless the eyes will not always be controlled. Despite his efforts, Ratigan's gave involuntary glances here and there until suddenly they rested on the object they were expected to avoid, sitting opposite, surrounded by guards, pale, but self possessed, and a pair of glorious eyes looking at him with such sympathy and encouragement that the poor man felt as if the windows of heaven had been opened and an angel was looking out to give him strength. Once his eyes were riveted on hers there was no getting them away until he was suddenly aroused by a voice.

"Corporal Ratigan!"

Mechanically he staggered to a place designated as a witness stand, and holding on to the back of a chair steadied himself to give his testimony.

"State how you first saw the prisoner tampering with the telegraph line on yesterday morning, Sept. —," said the judge advocate, an officer very tall, very slender and very serious looking.

"Oi didn't see her at all."

"What?"

"It was too dark to see anything."

"Well, state what you did see."

"I only thought I saw something."

"Come, come," said the president sternly, "we have no time to waste. Tell the story of the capture."

Thus commanded, the corporal braced himself to give the desired account.

"Oi was ridin to camp—after havin posted the relief, and comin along the road—it was the road Oi was comin along. Oi—Oi—colonel, it was so dark none of ye could have seen yer hand before yer face." The corporal stopped and gave evidence of sinking on the floor.

"Well, go on."

"There was somethin black in the road or by the side of it. Oi stopped to listen. Then Oi thought some one might be tamperin with the line—mind ye, Oi only thought it—and Oi called on whoiver it was to surrender. Then Oi heard a 'get up,' and whativer it was dashed off. Oi followed it as fast as iver Oi could, callin on 'em to stop and firin me Colt. Divil a bit did any one stop."

The corporal paused again. It looked as if he were not going to get any further.

"Go on, my man."

"Well, then we came to the camp of General ——'s division, and I was halted by the guards, while what Oi had seen got ahead. So Oi lost sight of it entirely."

"Proceed."

"Well, wasn't it the fault of the guards stoppin me and lettin the other go on, and no fault of mine?"

"Go on."

"What's the use of goin on? Oi lost sight of what was tamperin with the wires."

"But you overtook it."

"How can Oi swear it was the same?"

There was a smile on the faces of those present. The questioner seemed puzzled at the corporal's device to avoid testifying against the prisoner.

"Did you not ride on and overtake what you had seen?"

"Divil a bit."

"I know better. You went on and found something in the road. What did you find?"

"Oi didn't find what Oi'd seen."

"What had you seen?"

"Didn't Oi tell ye it was so dark that Oi couldn't see anything?"

"That won't do, corporal. You certainly followed something. Now, on coming up with it, what did you find it to be?"

"It wasn't what Oi followed. That, whativer it was, had gone out with the mornin light. Oi reckon it was something ghostly."

"Nonsense. Did you not find the prisoner lying in the grass?"

"Oi did," replied the witness, as if his heart would break, and he again showed signs of collapse.

"And you had reason to believe it was the person driving the buggy you followed?"

"Oi didn't see any buggy. It was so dark"—

"Well"—impatiently—"the person driving whatever it was you saw."

"How could Oi know that?"

"It was natural to infer that, there being a horse and buggy near, the prisoner had been driving it."

"There was no buggy."

"Well, the pieces."

"Now Oi would ask the court," said Ratigan, steadying himself to impress the members with the probability of his position, "if the person or whativer it was Oi saw tamperin with the wire moightent have turned off on another road and Oi suddenly lighted on this one?"

"That'll do, corporal. You may step out and give the next witness your place."

The next witness was an officer from the camp to which the prisoner had first been taken after her capture. He testified that upon a proposition to search her she had voluntarily produced the dispatches, which were shown to him in court, and he identified them as the same as those she had given up.

A reading of these dispatches was called for, and they were read.

In addition to those Miss Baggs deciphered when at the Fain plantation were two others, which were as follows:

CRAWFISH SPRINGS, Ga., Sept. 14, 1863.

Mobile Burton you when on has from other bob from re-enforced Quadroon count us that to wet applause will can your undoubtedly century points orange Benjamin and been coming we join telegraphs.

Pinned to this telegram was a paper bearing an attempt at explanation in the prisoner's handwriting:

To Burton (probably Burnside)
on your coming
can we count
when can we count on your coming?
Applause (some person, probably the signer) telegraphs
been re-enforced from
some one telegraphs that Quadroon (probably Bragg) has been re-enforced from other points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. —, 1863.

Potts ready we result condition us if separated goes Jack all badly rapidly attack scattered the twentieth and doodle D shall but I in the but well plaster Arabia are up should present dread the concentrated jet be by should our enemy closing we to.

There was no attempted explanation with this telegram. Either the prisoner had made no headway with it, or she had not sufficient time, probably both, though it was more difficult to decipher than any of the others.

These telegrams had been sent to general headquarters and an interpretation of them furnished, which was read to the court:

CRAWFISH SPRINGS, Ga., Sept. 14, 1863.

To Burnside:
Halleck telegraphs that you will join us. When can we count on your coming? Bragg has undoubtedly been re-enforced from Virginia and other points. ROSECRANS.

CRAWFISH SPRINGS, Ga., Sept. 16, 1863.

To the Secretary of War:
All goes well. We are badly separated, but closing up rapidly. If the enemy should attack us in our present scattered condition, I should dread the result. But by the present 20th we shall be concentrated and ready. D.

The reading of these dispatches produced an impression on the court very unfavorable to the prisoner. She had held the very life of the army in her hands. Had she got through the lines with these two ciphers and their interpretations she would have supplied the enemy with such information as would put an end to all uncertainty and insure an attack on the Army of the Cumberland before it could be concentrated or supported by other troops. This would have resulted in its annihilation.

There was really no defense to make, and the defending counsel simply placed his client on the mercy of the court, hoping that, being a woman, death might not be the penalty. The room was cleared and the verdict considered. The court were not long in convicting the accused of being a spy and amenable to the treatment of spies, but as to the punishment there was a great diversity of opinion. Some thought that imprisonment in a northern penitentiary would be a sufficient atonement. There were those who argued that this would not have any effect to deter others from similar acts at a time when the army was in so critical a situation. Then the importance of the dispatches Miss Baggs was attempting to deliver to the enemy, the fact that their delivery would have given any general prompt to take advantage of an army's weakness an opportunity to destroy the Army of the Cumberland, acted seriously upon those who were disposed toward clemency. Some members of the court argued that the prisoner had acted as a man and must take the consequences, the same as if she were a man. There was none but knew that in this view of the case she would be immediately hanged. The disputants soon ranged themselves on opposite sides, the one in favor of an extreme course, the other of a life imprisonment. But the critical position of the army and the enormity of the offense finally won over the latter, and the case was compromised by the convicted woman being sentenced to be shot at sunrise the next morning. The verdict and sentence were approved within two hours of the finding, and Colonel Mark Maynard was ordered to see that the sentence was duly carried out.

*Ratigan addresses the court.*

## CHAPTER XVI.

"YOU SHALL NOT DIE."

Scarcely had the court martial brought in a verdict when an order came to Colonel Maynard to move his brigade across the Chickamauga creek by way of Dyers' bridge, to be ready early the following day to make a reconnoissance beyond the Pigeon mountains. He ordered an ambulance for his prisoner to ride in, since he had no option but to take her with him. The distance to be traversed was but a few miles, and although it was nearly sunset before the command broke camp it was barely dark when the tents were pitched in the new situation. Luckily a house was found for the reception of the prisoner, and the headquarters of the colonel commanding were established near it.

As soon as Maynard's tent was pitched he went inside and shut himself up from every one. The matter of the life in his keeping, his desire to save his prisoner, the impossibility of his doing so except by betraying his trust and conniving at her escape, were weighing terribly upon him. A desperate struggle between his duty as an officer and his repulsion at carrying out a sentence upon a woman which had once been passed upon himself was driving him well nigh distracted. One thing was certain—he could not save Miss Baggs without sacrificing himself. He was ready to sacrifice himself if he could do so honorably. He might even consider the matter of doing that which he had no right to do, but since the devil may care days of his scouting a new world had opened to him, which made the struggle more complicated than it would then have been. He had a wife whom he loved devotedly, and any obloquy he might take upon himself must be shared by her and his son. He knew that if he could conceive it to be his duty, or if he could make up his mind without the approval of his conscience to connive at the prisoner's escape, he would have a fair chance of success. He was charged with the execution, and this would give him power over her person. On the other hand, such a violation of trust was too horrible even for consideration, and if he did not so regard it the penalty he must suffer—disgrace, if not death—would well nigh kill his wife. For a long while he revolved these considerations in his mind and at last came to a decision. He would suffer the torture of carrying out the sentence. He would do his duty to his country, his wife and his son.

He had scarcely arrived at this decision when a message came from the prisoner asking to see him.

The racking of his whole nature, which had been partially allayed by his decision, came back to him with the summons. He dreaded an interview. He felt that the resolution he had formed was of too little inherent strength to warrant placing himself under so great a temptation. But his memory took him back to the jail in which he had been confined on the eve of his own intended execution at Chattanooga, and he thought how he would have regarded any one who would refuse him such a request at such a time. He got up and walked over to the house where the prisoner was confined.

He paused a few moments before entering, in order to collect himself, then walked slowly up the steps. The guard stood at attention and brought his piece to a "present," but Maynard did not see him, did not return his salute. He opened the door, entered the house and in a few minutes was in a room in which the prisoner was confined. She was standing by a window. As he entered she turned and stood with her hands hanging clasped before her, her sorrowful eyes fixed steadily upon him.

"Colonel Maynard," she said, "I have sent for you to ask you to deliver my last messages. I once met you in the house of one who is dear to you. There I received shelter from the storm which raged without, but which was nothing to me beside another evil that threatened me. I was sore pressed and in great danger of capture. The women in that house—an elderly lady, a young girl who visited there and your wife—took me in at a great risk to themselves. Your wife certainly had much at stake, for your honor might be involved. I have sent for you now to ask you to say to them that I have treasured their remembrance and their kindness to me."

She waited a moment for him to accept the trust. She might have waited till the crack of doom without a reply. He had no power to utter a word. He simply bowed.

"I desire also to intrust this keepsake to you, to be sent to my brother."

She took a locket from about her neck and held it up before him. On it was painted a miniature of a young man in the uniform of a Confederate officer. Maynard looked at it and started back, with a cry, as if pierced with a redhot iron.

"He—he is"—

"My brother."

"Oh, God!" He staggered to the wall and leaned against it, shivering.

"You know him, colonel. There is no necessity for deceit now. I have long known the singular circumstances that surround you and him—that you both loved the same woman; that you won."

"And that twice—twice he gave me—my life?"

"That he never told me."

"Ah, he never told you that?" replied Maynard, a kind of wonder in his tones.

"When at Mrs. Fain's plantation, I discovered under whose roof I was sheltered. Your wife had never seen me, and I determined that it would be best for all that I should not make myself known."

Maynard stood in amazement at these developments, in horror at the situation as he now knew it to be.

"And you are the sister of Cameron Fitz Hugh?"

"I am. I am Caroline Fitz Hugh."

"You shall not die."

When Colonel Maynard spoke these words, there was a grandeur in his tone, his figure, the lines of his countenance, the light in his eye, strangely inconsistent with a resolution he had made the moment before they were uttered. He had on the instant reversed his decision made not ten minutes before to do his duty, in the ordinary acceptance of what that duty was. He had determined to save the woman before him, even if it were necessary to take upon himself far greater ignominy than the death to which she was sentenced. There was silence between them, during which Miss Fitz Hugh stood looking at him in admiration, mingled with inquiry. She knew that some secret charm was at work within, but she did not know what it was.

"How can my death be prevented?"

"I am charged with your execution. I will take you to your lines myself this night."

What was that subtle influence, far stronger than battalions of infantry or batteries of artillery, which gave it to one not present, unconscious of his power, to hold Mark Maynard over a precipice and to cast him into a black gulf below? Was it circumstances that had a year before led Fitz Hugh to accept the very part Maynard was now called upon to play? Was it love that had given Maynard the bride Fitz Hugh was to have possessed? Was it some invisible fiend that had made Maynard a robber of that bride from the man to whom he twice owed his life and was now bringing on his punishment? These were indirect causes, but they cannot explain that inexpressible, intangible sense of honor which will lead a man, to speak paradoxically, to commit a crime and sacrifice himself at the same time for another.

The expression on Miss Fitz Hugh's face as she heard Maynard speak words which would save her from death and give her liberty underwent a change. For a moment after they were spoken there was a delighted look, but as she realized what they meant to the man who would save her it was transformed into an expression which can only be described as bordering on the confines of angel land. There was a holy look in her eyes, a radiance of purity from the soul expressed in every feature. There was the superhuman attribute of choosing death before life and liberty at the price of wrong.

"No, colonel, we Fitz Hughs cannot accept sacrifice, and especially wrong, from others. We give; we are not accustomed to receive."

Maynard stood gazing at her with a look as if in refusing the sacrifice she had stabbed him.

"What then," he said at last, "can I do?"

"Send the news of my condition, of my expected"—she shuddered at pronouncing the word—"execution to our lines. Knowing that I am condemned, they can bring what influence they may be able to save me."

"It will avail nothing."

"Try it. Fate, luck, Providence works strangely at times. Let us push on and leave the rest to a higher power."

The colonel looked at his watch. "It is now half past 9. We are but a few miles from the Confederate lines. Your brother is"—

"In ——'s cavalry division and on the Confederate right. I heard from him only a few days ago. He was then at Ringold."

"That is not far from here."

"There may be time," she said hopefully.

"Some one must steal through the lines. If not shot, he may accomplish something. In half an hour I shall be"—

"You?"

"Yes, I! I will not trust this only thread on which your life hangs to any one else, though I confess," he added gloomily, "I have no confidence in it."

"No, colonel, I cannot accept this from you. You are the commander here and are all that stands between me and death. You must remain here and send a messenger."

"Who would I dare intrust with such a message?"

"Send for the man who captured me, Corporal Ratigan. Let him bear the message."

"He?"

The colonel looked at her a moment, as if to question why this man should be so trusted, but her eyes were lowered. He knew there was a secret which it did not become him to pry into.

"I will send him, if he can be found at once. If not, I will go myself. And if the mission fails"—

The words were not finished, for he well knew how precious time was, and turning from the room and the house strode rapidly toward his tent.

He had gone but a dozen paces before he heard some one call.

"Colonel!"

He did not hear. The call was repeated.

"Colonel!"

A man approached him, whom in the darkness he did not recognize.

"Is there no hope, colonel?" the man asked in a choked voice.

"Who are you?"

"The man who captured her," pointing to the house. "Oi'll never draw saber again."

"Corporal Ratigan?"

"The same."

"This is fortunate. Come with me."

The two started together to a thicket wherein they would neither be observed nor heard.

"Oi'm hangin round, ye see, colonel. Oi'm away from camp without leave. Oi hope they'll shoot me for a deserter."

Colonel Maynard did not speak till they reached the thicket. Then, turning and facing Ratigan, he said earnestly:

"You would like to save her, would you not?"

"God knows I would."

"Then go to the picket line and get through unobserved if possible. Go to Ringold and find a Confederate officer—Cameron Fitz Hugh, if he is there. Tell him that his sister is condemned to be shot at sunrise tomorrow morning. Say that Colonel Mark Maynard sends him this information, that he may use whatever influence he possesses—take any measures he may consider honorable—to save her. Tell him," the colonel lowered his voice, "that I offered to attempt to do so, taking ruin upon myself, but she would not accept the sacrifice. Go; there is no time to lose. When the sun rises, it will be too late."

"Oh, colonel," cried the man in agony, "there is so little time!"

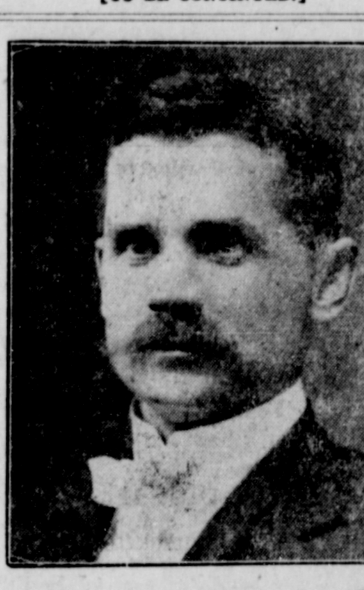
"Go! It is not yet 10 o'clock. We have six hours."

The corporal was moving away when the colonel stopped him.

"You will need the countersign."

Ratigan returned, and the colonel whispered it in his ear, "Carnifax Ferry."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



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Special Discount to Students.
Richmond, - - Kentucky

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PRINTERS' INK,
10 Spruce St., New York.

## Necessary Expenses for Twelve Weeks' School.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. It pays to have a little extra money for lectures, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

To pay the first day:

| | | HOWARD HALL | LADIES HALL |
|---|---|---|---|
| School Expenses | Incidental Fee . . . . | $ 4 50 | $4 50 |
| | Hospital Fee . . . . . | 25 | 25 |
| | Books, etc., about . . | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Living Expenses | General Deposit . . . | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| | Furnished Room, fuel | 4 25 | 5 25 |
| | First Month's Board . | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| | | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| | To pay during the term: | | |
| | Laundry . . . . . . . | 1 50 | |
| | Beginning 2d Mo., Board | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| | Beginning 3d Mo., Board | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| | | 28 50 | 28 00 |
| | Gen'l Deposit returned | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Total Expense, 12 Weeks . | | 27 50 | 27 00 |

For those below A Grammar deduct the $2 for books, and $1 from incidental fee, making the total only $24.50.

When four girls room together each saves $2 or more on room and fuel, making the total, only $22.50, if classed below A Grammar.

Room and fuel cost one dollar more in the Winter term.

Two rooms for housekeeping, with stoves, etc., can usually be rented for from $4 to $6 a term.

**The price of a big calf, a little tan-bark, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!**

**Will Make Affidavit**

**New Lease of Life for an Iowa Postmaster.**

Postmaster R. H. Randall, Dunlap, Ia., says: I suffered from indigestion and resulting evils for years. Finally I tried Kodol. I soon knew I had found what I had long looked for. I am better today than in years. Kodol gave me a new lease of life. Anyone can have my affidavit to the truth of this statement." Kodol digests your food. This enables the system to assimilate supplies, strengthening every organ and restoring health.

**Kodol Makes You Strong.**

Prepared only by E. C. DeWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Second half of winter term is just beginning, and it is a good time to enter school. If you were kept at home by bad weather or other cause when the term began that need not cheat you out of the whole winter's school. Many students are entering now. "A half a loaf is better than no bread!" And the expense is reduced as well.

Little Clayton Fowler is still very sick.

Marshal Tatum and daughter Mary are both sick.

Daniel Alcorn, of West Union, is improving in health.

W. H. Porter made a business trip to Louisville on Saturday.

J. Henry Fish, of Mt. Vernon, paid a visit to his nephew, Mr. E. T. Fish, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Benge spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Wildie.

Ed. Moran's daughter is badly burned, due to carelessly handling a coal oil lamp.

Miss Effie Johnson spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson, of Richmond.

Mr. C. M. Rawlings, our former townsman, but now of Panola, was in town Saturday.

Prof. Dinsmore will speak next Sunday night chapel on the topic, "A Ringleader" Acts. 24:5.

Supt. Clark made a trip to Cinc'nati on Tuesday in the interest of new improvements for the brickyard.

Mr. Arthur, foreman at the brickyard, is moving into the A. F. Robinson property formerly occupied by C. H. Blythe.

Mrs. Tou Velle left Friday for her home in Celina, O., after a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Hanson.

L. F. Sawyer, father of Mrs. H. M. Jones, has arrived from Ottawa, Kan., and will make his home with Prof. and Mrs. Jones.

G. W. Reynolds is suffering this week from an attack of the grip, while his wife, who was sick last week, is rapidly improving.

Prof. M. E. Marsh has moved into the Fairchild property. Sam Mason now occupies the Lester house vacated by Prof. Marsh.

Mrs. Julia Walker returned from Covington, Ky., on Friday, having spent some time with a sick sister, who is now convalescent.

Mrs. Lizzie Baker has been called from Lexington on account of the illness of her mother and the death of her little niece Willie Gillen.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fairchild and daughter Adelaide left Monday morning for their new home in Suffern, a suburb of New York City.

Miss Katharine Christian, of Lexington, instructor in domestic science and a graduate of Pratt Institute, N Y., has been visiting Miss Almy the past week.

Wm. Hart, of Fairland, Ill., brother of the late Postmaster J. M. Hart, arrived Wednesday for a two weeks' visit with his father, James Hart, and other relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mr. J. W. Stephens and bride returned to Berea Tuesday after two weeks' spent in Cincinnati purchasing the furnishings for their home. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens will occupy the Pasco house. Mrs. J. J. Branaman was with them in Cincinnati during a portion of their stay there.

Mrs. J. O. Caldwell and little daughters Ruth and Christine, late of South Salem, Ohio, spent from Friday until Tuesday visiting Mrs. Caldwell's son and daughter Kenneth and Margaret, who are in school here. They stopped off here while on their way to join Mr. Caldwell in Pueblo, Kansas, their future home.

Rev. John Dodwell left early Saturday morning for Big Stone Gap, Va. He goes at the call of his presiding elder, who promises to give him plenty of work to do in that field. On every hand regrets are expressed at Bro. Dodwell's leaving Berea. THE CITIZEN and many friends wish him well in re-entering the ministry.

The following names have been added to THE CITIZEN subscription list this week: H. M. Wallace, J. M. Literal, John Hughes, A. J. Thompson and H. M. Ernst, Berea; Rice & Arnold and Joe Giunchigliani, Richmond; C. B. Gabbard, Gabbard; Miss Hallie Embree, South Nyack, N. Y.; Rev. John Dodwell, Big Stone Gap, Va.; Meredith Reynolds, Eversole; Miss Viola Schumaker, New York City.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Second half of winter term is just beginning, and it is a good time to enter school. If you were kept at home by bad weather or other cause when the term began that need not cheat you out of the whole winter's school. Many students are entering now. "A half aloaf is better than no bread!" And the expense is reduced as well."

### OWSLEY COUNTY.

**GABBARD.**

Circuit court will begin at Booneville Monday.—Houston Gabbard is very sick at this writing.—W. B. Gabbard had a wood-getting Wednesday. Sam Chandler has returned from the army. He was mustered out on account of having been shot in the knee just before he joined.—Meredith Gabbard left Wednesday for Hamilton, O., to find employment.—Success to THE CITIZEN and its many readers.

### MADISON COUNTY.

**WALLACETON.**

Lizzie Ponder, who was operated on a few weeks ago, is slowly improving.—James Reynolds and Mary Blanton, of Hati, were the guests of Nannie and Mary Gabbard Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Wills filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday at the Baptist church.—Miss F. Todd visited Miss Lucy Cade Saturday night.—Miss Mary Botkins entertained a number of friends at the home of her uncle, Mr. Felix Estridge, Friday night.—Mr. Binam Fitts and Bige Estridge, who went to Lexington to attend college a few days ago, returned last week.

### MASON COUNTY.

**MAYSVILLE.**

Mrs. Mary F. Young, who has been very ill, is much better at this writing.—Mrs. Bell Morrison, of New Richmond, Ohio, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lou Morrison.—Miss Mamie Bell, who fell and broke her leg recently, is doing nicely.—Miss Mary E. Smith, who has been teaching at Flemingsburg, finished her term last week and passed through our city Saturday on her way home to Covington, Ky.—The members of the M. E. church are holding a revival.—Little Emma Bell Overleigh, who has been indisposed for a week or so, is able to get out again.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

**WELCHBURG.**

L. C. Lyttle, the hustling drummer of this place for a Louisville saddle and harness house, left Monday for a two weeks' trip.—Wedding bells are ringing in this part of the country.—Married, on the 15th, at the home of the bride, Miss Maggie Denham, of this place, to Mr. Charlie Halcomb, of Annville. May they spend many happy years together is the wish of your correspondent.—W. Goodman, of Tyner, was a pleasant visitor at Dr. G. C. Goodman's Saturday night.—James Davidson, of Peoples, was here on business Jan. 16.—Mrs. Dan Reed, of Choice, Clay county, has been visiting friends and relatives at this place.—Married, last week, Miss Flora Estridge, of High Knob, near here, to Mr. Elias Smith, of Burning Springs, Clay county.—J. H. Bowman, now of Mt. Vernon, but formerly of this place, who left about five months ago for an extensive visit to the Wild West, is back again shaking hands with old friends and relating the history of his travel.—J. Oldham and Jim Smith, of Clay county, passed through town last week.—Adam Rader, who represents the Western Farmers Almanac company is selling quite a number of almanacs at this place. He reports that he has an almanac 45 years old.—E. C. McWhorter and John Carrier, of McWhorter, Ky., have rented R. W. Rader's storehouse and part of his dwelling. They will put in a $5,000 stock of goods soon. The style of the firm will be McWhorter, Carrier & Co.—Messrs. A. B. Johnson and J. W. Bales, of Annville, passed through here last week on a trip, taking options on land for the oil company.—Farris Begley, of Owsley county, is visiting friends at this place.—S. J. Herndon has been appointed jury commissioner of this county for the *first* and *second* magisterial districts.

**KERBY KNOB.**

Mr. D. C. Sparks with his wife and little daughter has moved into the house of Mr. J. D. Hatfield, his father-in-law, where he will stay a few weeks, after which he will move on to the farm of Mr. J. A. McGuire.—E. Hatfield, who has been very ill, has recovered.—Henry Click had a barn-raising on the nineteenth.—J. D. Hatfield and his son William with D. M. Click have returned from Hamilton, O., where they appeared before the grand jury as witnesses in the case of the State of Ohio vs. Fred Wellner for the murder of James Hatfield. Wellner was indicted and placed in jail without bail until the February court.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

**ROCKFORD.**

Will M. Shearer, of Illinois, has returned home.—J. E. McGuire and family left Jan. 20 for Indian Territory.—H. E. Gadd and family, of Richmond, moved to the old Gadd farm on Scaffold Cane this week.—J. J. Martin and J. S. Waddle have shut down their sawmill, and gone to fox hunting.—J. W. Todd, who has been on the sick list, is convalescent.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Stephens, Sr., and little son John spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCollom.—Mrs. Chessie R. Martin visited her cousin, Mrs. J. E. McGuire last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited relatives on Clear Creek last Sunday.—Misses Maud and Jalie Abney, of Orlando, are visiting relatives on Davis Branch.—W. Stephens went to Berea Saturday on business.

## OUR COUNTY NEWS.

Burnam Baker and brother are contractors to build three miles of new pike extending from the Wallaceton and Paint Lick pike up the Walnut Meadow Fork to the Walnut Meadow pike.

Mr. Curt P. Adams received the highest grade—96 per cent in the examination for the position of rural letter-carrier for route No. 1, soon to be started out of Richmond, and will doubtless receive the appointment.

The anniversary of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond occurred Friday, Jan. 16. As the result of the year's work the association counts one hundred and forty-one men in its membership.

Col. Ion B. Nall, chairman of the agricultural and horticultural branch of the Kentucky Exhibit Association, together with the County committee whose names were given in last week's issue, earnestly urge the people of Madison county to join with them in helping to secure samples of the best farm products of the county for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. The expense of shipping these products to St. Louis will be borne by the State committee.

## COLLEGE ITEMS.

Fifty-six students have been enrolled during the past week, bringing the total enrollment up to 809.

A furnace-kiln of latest improved pattern with a capacity of 250,000 bricks is being built at the brickyard at an estimated cost of $3,000.

Mrs. Wm. G. Frost entertained the students whose homes she visited last summer at her home Wednesday night. Enjoyable games were providing and refreshments were served.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge delightfully entertained a number of the new teachers at dinner Friday evening. Those present were Tutors Literal, Wallace and Lindsley, and Misses Beebe, Raymond, Hagan and Minckley.

Dr. Cornelius made a trip to Cincinnati on Sunday in the interests of the College, and returned Monday bringing with Miss Longbrake, an experienced nurse from Christ's Hospital, who will have charge of the Hospital for the present.

Miss Alice Larry, late of Providence, R. I., daughter of Pres. Larry, of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., will be a fine violinist and 'cellist, will assist in the concert to be given Tuesday night, Jan. 27, by the College band. (See full program in another column.)

The men rooming in the new Industrial building have organized a miniature commonwealth, with legis lature, higher and lower courts, and state and county officers. Thus organized the students of that building within certain lines will govern themselves. An offender will be given a trial before an impartial jury and sentence passed. If he considers the penalty unjust he may appeal to the higher court, and as a final resort to the Faculty. Those concerned have high hopes for the success of their new venture.

### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

**WEATHER BUREAU.**

Voluntary Observers' Meteorological Record for week, ending January 18, 1903, at Berea Station.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum | 47° | January 15. |
| Minimum | 5° | January 13. |
| Rainfall | 00 in. | |

F. D. CARR.

## VALUE OF OLD CARPETS.

**How They May Be Used For Borders and Rugs.**

Do not condemn the old carpet until you have studied its possibilities. The usual method when a carpet gives out is to buy a new one for the best room, take the old one for the next best and so on down. But this involves either waste or patchiness, as one seldom has two rooms the same size or shape. The old carpet usually has some good breadths, and if these are mended and cleansed there will be sufficient for a border rug. Always darn a carpet with its ravelings, says the Ohio Farmer, darning to a piece of goods similar in color, not a piece of the carpet, which would produce a clumsy effect.

It is not so difficult to wash a woolen carpet as one would at first think, and in making it over the breadths may be put into the tub one by one. Two tubs will be necessary for long breadths. Have the tubs half full of quite hot suds, using one tablespoonful of some good washing powder to each pailful of water. Allow the breadth to soak for a few minutes, then rub it on the board and rinse in a tub of clear water. By folding it four thicknesses and unscrewing the cogs it may be passed through the wringer, or if the day be pleasant it may be hung dripping from the line. Whole carpets are sometimes scrubbed upon the floor after the carpet is well dusted and the floor washed clean, but they are not apt to dry as clear as when washed in breadths.

When using the old carpet for a border, miter the corners as the carpet layers do, pressing the seams before tacking it down, and plan to have the weak or patched places come under some large piece of furniture where they will receive but little wear. Old newspapers are excellent for wadding; they cost nothing, are clean, and the printers' ink keeps off moths. Regular carpet lining cannot be successfully cleansed for relaying, for simple sweeping will not free it from dust, while a regular shaking or whipping will reduce it to atoms.

**How to Lengthen Children's Frocks.**

A pretty way to lengthen children's frocks is to cut off the hem, leaving a seam on it; put on a strip of insertion from one to three or four inches, as required; replace the hem, and the skirt is all right. Do the sleeves the same, and you may put a strip around the bodice directly under the arms if needed. Insertion is so cheap nowadays that this does not mean much expense.

**How to Cure the Grip.**

According to a French physician, an attack of grip can be cured by cologne. The prescription is also recommended for colds, which at this season are so stubborn and so common. To be effective the cologne must be used at the very beginning of the disease. The very best cologne is poured on a handkerchief and the fumes instantly inhaled through the nose and mouth. If the trouble is concentrated in the throat, the relief, it is said, is almost immediate. At first the inhalations are made at intervals of but two or three minutes. After a burning sensation has been excited a period of ten or fifteen minutes may elapse. Twelve hours is a fair test with the remedy, its failure after that length of treatment being regarded as an indication that grip was already too far under way.

**How to Test the Heat of Fat.**

For deep frying put in a thin slice of bread, and if it browns while you can count sixty the fat is hot enough for raw materials. If it browns while you count forty, it is right for food prepared from cooked fish or meat, such as croquettes. Use plenty of fat and always strain it carefully before putting it away for future use.

**How to Freshen the Dining Room.**

A few drops of oil of lavender in a silver bowl or ornamental dish of some kind half filled with very hot water and set in the dining room just before dinner is served gives a delightful and intangible freshness to the atmosphere of the apartment. Hostesses often put a small vessel in the parlor and dressing rooms when arranging the house for a festivity. The suggestion is especially valuable to the hostess in a small apartment which sometimes in the bustle of preparation becomes stuffy.

**How to Clean Books.**

To remove grease spots from books place the stained pages between sheets of blotting paper in order to protect the rest; then lay powdered magnesia or French chalk on and under the grease marks and press over the blotting paper with a hot iron. The powder will absorb the grease and leave the pages quite clean.

**How to Wash a Mackintosh.**

A dirty mackintosh can be quickly cleaned by spreading it on a table and then scrubbing it with yellow soap and soft water. The brush used should be a nailbrush. When the dirty spots are all removed, rinse the mackintosh in cold water till quite free of soap and then hang out in the shade to dry. Do not wring it or place it near a fire, but content yourself with giving it a shake and then allowing the air to complete the drying process.

**How to Make Sweet Potato Pie.**

Boil the potatoes until mealy; mash fine and rub through a sieve; to a cupful add half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter with the sugar, three well beaten eggs, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon and a grating of nutmeg; bake without a top crust in a good oven for half an hour.

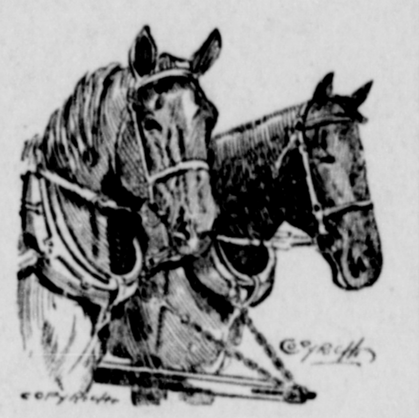
**How to Tell a Good Lobster.**

The live lobster always curls up the minute it strikes boiling water, and it maintains that contracted form after being boiled. If a lobster is straight and soft after boiling, it is not in a good condition.

## THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, January 21.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CATTLE—Common | $2.00 | @ | $3.00 |
| " Butchers | 3.25 | @ | 4.15 |
| " Shippers | 4.25 | @ | 4.85 |
| CALVES—Choice | 6.00 | @ | 6.50 |
| " Large Common | 4.00 | @ | 5.00 |
| HOGS—Common | 5.40 | @ | 6.25 |
| " Fair, good light | 6.20 | @ | 6.35 |
| " Packing | 6.35 | @ | 6.50 |
| SHEEP—Good to choice | 3.75 | @ | 4.15 |
| " Common to fair | 2.25 | @ | 3.65 |
| LAMBS—Good to choice | 5.50 | @ | 5.65 |
| " Common to fair | 4.00 | @ | 5.40 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 79½ | @ | 80 |
| CORN | 46½ | @ | 49 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 37½ | @ | 38 |
| RYE—No 2 | | | 57 |
| FLOUR—Winter patent | 3.60 | @ | 3.85 |
| " " fancy | 3.25 | @ | 3.40 |
| " Family | 2.90 | @ | 3.10 |
| MILL FEED | 17.50 | @ | 20.00 |
| HAY—No. 1 Timothy | 16.50 | @ | 17.00 |
| " No. 2 " | 15.00 | @ | 15.50 |
| " No. 1 Clover | 12.50 | @ | 13.00 |
| " No. 2 " | 11.00 | @ | 11.50 |
| POULTRY— | | | |
| Young chickens | | | 10½ |
| Heavy hens " | | | 10 |
| Roosters " | | | 5 |
| Turkey " | | | 15 |
| Ducks " | | | 12 |
| EGGS—Fresh near by | 22 | @ | 25 |
| HIDES—Wet salted | | | 7½ |
| " No 1 dry salt | | | 9 |
| " Bull | | | 7¼ |
| " Sheep skins | 50 | @ | 70 |
| TALLOW—Prime city | 6¼ | @ | 6½ |
| " Country | 6 | @ | 6¼ |



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varies in style and finish according to price, but at all figures there's good value.

The stock used throughout is good oak-tanned leather. The trimmings, whether of nickel, brass, rubber or iron are of excellent quality. The workmanship, visible and invisible, is first-class.

This harness will wear out but it won't break out.

Double Wagon Harness $15.00 and up.

Buggy Harness $5, 7.50, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17.50, 20, 25, 30, 35.

The best line of Work Collars that you can find, and at the lowest prices.

**T. J. Moberly,**

Richmond, Ky.

**NOT IN ANY TRUST**

Many newspapers have lately given currency to reports by irresponsible parties to the effect that

**THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO**

had entered a trust or combination; we wish to assure the public that there is ***no truth*** in such reports. We have been manufacturing sewing machines for over a quarter of a century, and have established a reputation for ourselves and our machines that is the envy of all others. Our "***New Home***" machine has never been rivaled as a family machine.—It stands at the head of all ***High Grade*** sewing machines, and stands on its ***own*** merits.

***The "New Home" is the only really HIGH GRADE Sewing Machine on the market.***

It is not necessary for us to enter into a trust to save our credit or pay any debts as we have no debts to pay. We have never entered into competition with manufacturers of low grade cheap machines that are made to sell regardless of any intrinsic merits. Do not be deceived, when you want a sewing machine don't send your money away from home; call on a "***New Home" Dealer***, he can sell you a better machine for less than you can purchase elsewhere. If there is no dealer near you, write direct to us.

**THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO**
**ORANGE, MASS.**
New York, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

**SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.**

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I would like to make the aquaintance of everyone within reach of Berea who can

**MAKE CHAIRS,**
**Tan and Dress Leather, or do Splint or Bark Bottoming.**

Please send me your address or call when in town.

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Superintendent of Buildings, Berea College.

**West End Meat Market**

For Fresh Meats, Salt Meats, Sliced Ham, Lard, Sausage, Vegetables, etc. Highest price for Country Produce.

**R. H. ROYSTON,**

Phone 14. Opposite Burdett's Mill.

**One Hundred Dollars a Box**

Is the value H. A. Tisdale, Summerton, S. C., places on DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He says: "I had the piles for twenty years. I tried many doctors and medicines, but all failed except DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cured me." It is a combination of the healing properties of Witch Hazel with antiseptics and emollients; relieves and permanently cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, sores, cuts, bruises, eczema, salt rheum and all skin diseases. For sale by East End Drug Co.

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Kodol does for the stomach that which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or over-loaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relaxing the nervous tension, while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich red blood. For sale by East End Drug Co.

**LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.**

Time Table in Effect Nov. 16, 1902.

| Going North. | Train 4, Daily. |
|---|---|
| Leave Berea | 3:24 a. m. |
| Arrive Richmond | 3:52 a. m. |
| Arrive Paris | 5:05 a. m. |
| Arrive Cincinnati | 7:30 a. m. |
| **Going North.** | **Train 6, Daily.** |
| Leave Berea | 11:39 a. m. |
| Arrive Richmond | 12:10 a. m. |
| Arrive Paris | 3:18 p. m. |
| Arrive Cincinnati | 6:00 p. m. |
| **Going South** | **Train 1, Daily** |
| Leave Berea | 1:22 p. m. |
| Arrive Livingston | 2:18 p. m. |
| **Going South** | **Train 5, Daily.** |
| Leave Berea | 11:30 p. m. |
| Arrive Livingston | 12:30 a. m. |

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

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